CLASS NOTES

Class: VIII	Topic:
	Ch.1 Rational Number
Subject: MATHS	Ch.3 Understanding Quadrilaterals
	Ch.4 Practical Geometry

Q1. Choose the correct option :

1. A rational number can be represented in the form of:

A. p/q
B. pq
C. p+q
D. p-q

2. The value of (½) ÷ (⅗) is equal to:

A. 3/10
B. ⅗
C. 6/5
D. ⅚

3. The associative property is applicable to:

A. Addition and subtraction
B. Multiplication and division
C. Addition and Multiplication
D. Subtraction and Division

4. The additive identity of rational numbers is:

A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. -1

5. Which of the following rational numbers is in the standard form?

A. -9/28
B. -26/78
C. −14/16
D. 48/-96

6. If ∠A and ∠C are two opposite angles of a parallelogram, then:

A. ∠A > ∠C
B. ∠A = ∠C
C. ∠A < ∠C
D. None of the above

7. ABCD is a rectangle and AC & BD are its diagonals. If AC = 10cm, then BD is:

A. 10 cm
B. 5 cm
C. 15 cm
D. 20 cm

8.. The quadrilateral whose diagonals are perpendicular bisectors to each other is:

A. Parallelogram
B. Rectangle
C. Kite
D. Rhombus

9. Which one of the following is a regular quadrilateral?

A. Square

B. Trapezium

C. Kite

D. Rectangle

10. The sides of a pentagon are produced in order. Which of the following is the sum of its exterior angles?

A. 540°

B. 180°

C. 720°

D. 360°

Q.2 Fill in the blanks:

(a) Numbers of rational numbers between two rational numbers is …

(b) The additive inverse of $\dfrac{-6}{11}$ is _____.

(c) The multiplicative inverse of $-\dfrac{2}{3}$ is _____.

(d) The reciprocal of $\dfrac{5}{3}$ is _____.

(e) $\dfrac{2}{3} \times \dfrac{4}{5} = \dfrac{4}{5} \times \dfrac{2}{3}$ represents the _____ property of multiplications.

(f) $\left(\dfrac{a}{b} \times \dfrac{c}{d}\right) \times \dfrac{e}{f} = \dfrac{a}{b} \times \left(\dfrac{c}{d} \times \dfrac{e}{f}\right)$ represents _____ property of multiplications.
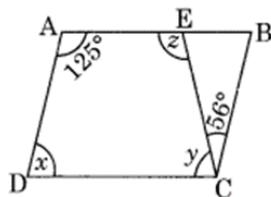
(g) $\dfrac{2}{3}$ and $\dfrac{16}{24}$ are two _____ rational numbers.

(h) Absolute value of $\left|\dfrac{-3}{11}\right|$ is _____.

Q3. ABCD is a parallelogram with ∠A = 80°. The internal bisectors of ∠B & ∠C meet at O. Find the measure of the three angles of ΔBCO.

Q4. When the sum of the internal angles of a polygon is 10 right angles, then how many sides does it have?

Q5. In the given figure, ABCD is a parallelogram. Find x, y and z.

Q6, Construct a quadrilateral PQRS, given that QR = 4.5 cm, PS = 5.5 cm, RS = 5 cm and the diagonal PR = 5.5 cm and diagonal SQ = 7 cm

Q7 Construct a quadrilateral ABCD in which BC = 4 cm, ∠B = 60°, ∠C = 135°, AB = 5 cm and ∠A =90°.

Q8 Construct a rhombus PAIR, given that PA = 6 cm and angle ∠A = 110°.

Q9. Construct a rhombus PAIR, given that PA = 6 cm and angle ∠A = 110°.

Q10. Calculate the following :

(a) $\dfrac{-4}{5} \times \dfrac{3}{7} + \dfrac{4}{5} \times \dfrac{3}{7}$ 　　　　(b) $\dfrac{1}{2} \times \dfrac{5}{6} + \dfrac{1}{3} \times \dfrac{1}{4}$

Q11. Represent the following rational numbers on number lines.

(a) −2/3　(b) ¾　(c) 3/2

Q12. Write any 5 rational numbers between −5/6 and 7/8

Assignment: - **Workout all the question in your fair copy. It will give you good practice for your PT-1 exam.**